Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3690 — FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894. — THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital ..... £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
CHANTREY INCHBALD, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [21

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months ..... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ..... 4 "
" 3 " ..... 3 "
JOHN THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20

CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1886.

15TH DRAWING.

INTEREST DUE and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be PAYABLE at the OFFICES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 1st day of March, 1894.
List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
Agents issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1894. [299

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

TO-MORROW
(SATURDAY), MARCH 3RD, 1894,
at 2.45 P.M.

COMPETITION "MARTINI" CUP and SPOONS; Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; Shots 5 at each distance. Entrance fee 30 cents.
On March 10th, the New Short Range Subscription Cup will be competed for. Intending Subscribers will oblige by sending their Names and $1 to the Hon. Treasurer or Hon. Secretary.
ARTHUR CHAPMAN, Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1894. [46

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION, No. 55.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to remind all concerned that CLANDESTINE TRADE along the Coast is a Violation of Law and subjects Vessel and Cargo to seizure and confiscation, and to add that by this Law it is forbidden to COLLECT COOLIES anywhere except at Treaty Ports. The Undersigned has further to state that Coolie Emigration to Brazil is not permitted.
H. ELGAR HOBSON, Commissioner for Kowloon and District.
Office of Customs, Kowloon, 26th February, 1894. [289

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to remind all concerned that CLANDESTINE TRADE along the Coast is a Violation of Law and subjects Vessel and Cargo to seizure and confiscation, and to add that by this Law it is forbidden to COLLECT COOLIES anywhere except at Treaty Ports. The Undersigned has further to state that Coolie Emigration to Brazil is not permitted.
ALFRED E. HIPPISLEY, Commissioner of Customs for the Lappa District.
Custom House, Lappa, 21st February, 1894. [279

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.
2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO ..... } $833,333.33
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.
MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.
HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [974

Notices of Firms.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING my Absence from the Colony on leave Mr. WILHELM MATHISEN will Act as SECRETARY of the above Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [304

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned has This Day RESUMED the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of the above Company.
GEO. FENWICK.
Hongkong, 26th February, 1894. [286

Intimations.

PACIFIC MAIL AND OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the above Companies have This Day been removed to No. 7, PRAYA CENTRAL.
J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1894. [275

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the
KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ,
are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading to Ports of Java, Sumatra (East and West Coast) Celebes, Timor, Sunda Islands, Dutch New Guinea, &c., &c. Bills of Lading for through Cargo from these Ports to be presented to the Undersigned for countersignature.
LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1893. [1289

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
15, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [18

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

IMPORTS OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF
TOBACCOS, CIGARETTES AND MANILA CIGARS.

OUR TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES are guaranteed ABSOLUTELY FRESH, and will be exchanged if found otherwise. The MANILA CIGARS will be found thoroughly matured and fit for immediate use:—

TOBACCOS.

Pioneer Brand.
Capstan Brand.
Traveller Brand.
Our Mutual Friend.
Star Mixture.
Cope's Rose Bud.
Silver Veil.
Moose Head Flake Cut.
St. Ledger Scroll Cut Twist.
Golden Magnet.
Prairie Flower Mixture.
Stars and Stripes.
Ogden's Bird's Eye.
Ogden's Navy Cut.
Three Castles.
Bristol Bird's Eye.
Happy Thought.
Pagoda Brand.
Golden Eagle.
Ogden's Fruit and Honey.
Dragon Brand.

CIGARETTES.

Sweet Caporals.
Kinney's Straight Cut.
Three Castles.
Otto de Rose.
Ogden's Yellow Plush.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1894. [6

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

THE ART OF DRAWN WORK.
Practical Engineer's Pocket Diary, 1894.
Our Ocean Railways.
Churchill's Men, Mines & Animals, South Africa.
An Indian Eye on English Life.
Hunting American Big Game.
Price's Arctic Ocean to Yellow Sea.
Round the Works of Our Great Railways.
The Heavenly Twins.
Montezuma's Daughter, by Rider Haggard.
Engineering Drawing and Design.

ENGINEERS' ALMANACKS, 1894.
Ainsley's Nautical Almanack, 1894.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes, $1.75 & $2, 1,000.
Cheap Stationery for private use.
Caw's Stylographic Pens.
Caw's Fountain Pens.
Bezique—Halma—Reversi.
Best and Cheap quality 'Squeezer' Playing Cards.
New Exchange Tables 2/- to 3/6.
Chrystographs for Window Decoration.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1893. [40

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS ..... THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.
The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.
THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.
The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.
The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.
NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [229

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
62, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
SHIPS' STORES.
WINES, SPIRITS, STOUT, ALE, LIQUEURS.
TEACHER'S "HIGHLAND CREAM" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND WHISKY.
ADET SEWARD & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.
SACCORIES SHERRIES.
HENRY THOMSON & Co.'s AND JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKIES.
COATES' PLYMOUTH GIN.
HOBOKEN DE BIE & Co.'s HOLLANDS.
VERMOUTH, RUM, GINGER WINE, CHERRY BRANDY.
CIGARS and TOBACCOS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1894. [30

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.
COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.
An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.
N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on THURSDAY, 8th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1893, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matters that may competently be brought before the Meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
R. LYALL, Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1894. [247

NOTICE.

THE JELEBU MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1894, at NOON, at the Exchange Rooms, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—
1.—"That the following Articles be added to "the Articles of Association and be numbered "45A.
REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.
"The Company may from time to time by "special resolution reduce its Capital by paying "off Capital.
2.—"That Article 86 of the Articles of Association be altered by the omission of the words "and figures "of $5 each."
If the aforesaid resolutions be passed by the said Meeting, a Second Extraordinary General Meeting will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th March, at Noon, at the same place, for the purpose of confirming the said resolutions.
Forms of proxy can be obtained from the General Agents at Singapore and from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in Hongkong.
Holders of Share Warrants require to obtain admission-tickets from the General Agents in accordance with the conditions, printed on the back of the Share Warrant, which tickets must be applied for not later than the 7th March at Noon for the first, and not later than the 21st March at Noon for the second meeting.
HUTTENBACH BROTHERS & Co., General Agents.
Singapore, 13th February, 1894. [278

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 17th March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 17th March, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1894. [294

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, Praya Central, on SATURDAY, 17th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to the 17th March, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 27th February, 1894. [295

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE, on THURSDAY, 22nd March, at NOON.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th to 22nd March, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors
WM. MACBEAN, Agent, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1894. [260

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL ROTISSERIE will be RE-OPENED on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, under new and experienced management.
The STRICTEST ATTENTION will be paid to the CUISINE.
A STAFF of thoroughly trained and specially selected servants has been engaged and will be under the immediate supervision of the Manager.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1894. [198

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LINE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on application.
Monthly Board for One Person $35.00
Tiffin $15.00
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always on hand and served in every Style.
Breakfast $0.50
Tiffin $0.75
Dinner $1.00
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.
W. THOMAS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [11

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
Captain J. E. Hansen, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1894. [283

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship
"ZAFIRO."
Captain A. W. R. Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at 5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [300

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [301

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"MENMUIR,"
Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at Daylight.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [302

"WARRACK" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL,"
Captain J. C. Williamson, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 24th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1894. [106

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.

THE Steamship
"SPONDILUS,"
Captain N. Hocken, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 26th March.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1894. [274

Consignees.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENALDER,"
FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th instant, will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [303

THE PHARMACY,
25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong and the Shipping Community, that they have now OPENED at the above address. The Store is managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist who takes every care that all DRUGS and CHEMICALS used in the compounding of prescriptions are PURE and FRESH.
FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent Medicines.
Telephone No. 74.
FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [18

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1894, THE SUBSCRIPTION TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" WILL BE THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER MONTH.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

MARRIAGE.

At the Sé Cathedral, Macau, on February 19th, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of the late Pedro Loureiro, of Shanghai, and Jessie Wilde, to Dr. ALBANO PINTO PEREIRA MAGALHAES, Attorney General of Macau. No Cards.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1894.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

CURRENT events and prospects of change in connection with Borneo still continue to attract a good deal of attention both in the Far East and in the West. After the overtures reported to have been made by Sir JAMES BROOKE, Rajah of Sarawak, in the direction of taking over the property of the Chartered Company, either on lease or altogether buying them out, an offer has been made by the Company to appoint the Rajah to be Governor-General of British North Borneo. Whether he will find it worth his while to accept the conditions or not remains to be seen; the probabilities are perhaps rather against it, but at any rate this step constitutes a satisfactory indication that the parties are coming nearer and nearer, and that if all goes as well as at present they will most likely in due course arrive at some common ground on which they can agree to work out their future together. For the sake of everybody concerned this would be highly advantageous; there can be only very few, if any, who do not sincerely hope for the day when Sarawak and British North Borneo will come to some such understanding. What North Borneo most urgently needs, as all admit, is abundance of labourers; while Sarawak is overcrowded with good Dyak material, and thus may in a sense be said to have the whip hand, as long as Emigration is prohibited. Incidentally, it may be noted (for whatever it is worth) that no word of the *rapprochement* was ever heard until after the time when the *Hongkong Telegraph* of 11th November last, in which was a leader suggesting a compromise, would be in the hands of readers in England, where of course the question must be decided; previously the idea had never even been suggested, and the propositions of Rajah BROOKE were flouted. That, however, is only a detail.

One cause of serious doubt and real consternation is Lord BRASSEY's surprising statement that North Borneo is a remarkably poor country as regards natural resources. Lord BRASSEY is a Director of the Chartered Company, and therefore one of the last men on earth to run down the place wantonly; moreover, he has had exceptional opportunities of knowing what he is talking about. On the other hand, apart from all that has been said in times past, apart from all the reports of experts, there is at present in the *B. N. B. Herald*, a publication practically run by the Company, a series of articles—in the "unofficial" part of it, certainly—dealing exhaustively with the resources of the country, in flat contradiction of the pessimistic view adopted by Lord BRASSEY. For instance, as to coffee-growing land the writer in the *Herald* says: "There is within fairly easy reach at least 500,000 acres, while if a railway was constructed this area could be easily doubled." Further, it is claimed that there are large tracts suitable for sugar; and as for Manila hemp, the last issue of the *Herald* just to hand declares that "there is a trifle of three or four million acres adapted for that crop," and "the prosperity of the country is within grasp whenever it may be worth anybody's while to put out a hand and reach it." These are strong words, too strong to be lightly explained away. If half of this is correct then Borneo is by no means a poor country, and has been grossly libelled by one of its own leading men. But which story is true? The two are diametrically opposed, and altogether too far asunder for both to contain even the germs of truth; the North Borneo Company, in fairness to the country itself and in honesty to the shareholders, should at once recognise the obligation of either establishing the favourable or accepting the unfavourable verdict. If the *Herald* is right, then we have the remarkable spectacle of a man who has spent some time in the country and has personally investigated its resources, and has held a high official position in connection with it since 1887, giving public utterance to most misleading and injurious allegations; whereas if Lord BRASSEY is right, then we have a newspaper which is the recognised organ of the Company, publishing false assertions calculated to defraud people of as much money as their credulity allows them to throw away. It is a perfectly just principle, now embodied in the statute law of several countries, that the authors of bogus prospectuses are guilty of actual fraud; and the public have a right to demand a reliable declaration of fact from some disinterested source. It is difficult in a case where the public officials are the interested parties; but it will not do for the North Borneo Government to shield itself behind a haughty officialism and refuse to say anything. This is a public matter, and the public have a right to insist on a settlement of the question, and on a full explanation from Lord BRASSEY as well as from the Company. A great many interests are at stake. Not to go any further, a railway is projected, and people are being urged, with something more than the mere tacit consent of the Borneo Government, to subscribe very large sums for it; yet one of the Directors of that very Government asserts openly that the country is a remarkably poor one. How can Lord BRASSEY consistently retain his seat on the Board? If he is sincere in his published opinion of the value of the property, he is conniving at a swindle in getting further capital poured into it on the faith of rosy promises. How can he reconcile it with his conscience to thus blow hot and cold?

TELEGRAMS.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, February 28th.

Mr. Gladstone had an audience with her Majesty to-day for the purpose, it is generally reported, of tendering his resignation, though this is denied.

The Radical Press is divided in its expressions of opinions as regards his successor, in some instances favouring Lord Rosebery, in others objecting to the selection of a Peer.

PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The House of Lords has adopted the House of Commons' amendments to the Bill, but with the addition of further amendments to the Bill, which will necessitate its return to the House of Commons.

SENSATIONAL SPEECH IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

Signor Crispi created a sensation in the Chamber by declaring that the revolutionary movement in Sicily was hatched in France by conspirators who relied on the outbreak of a continental war (to be initiated by Russia) by means of which it was intended that a Sicilian port should be conceded to Russia.

A SICILIAN RISING FRUSTRATED.

A rising in Sicily had been fixed for the middle of February but the Government got wind of it and frustrated the attempt.

ANARCHISM.

PARIS, February 22nd.

A number of surprise visits have been made by the police, both in Paris and in the country, at houses known to be frequented by Anarchists, several of whom have been arrested.

A traveller giving the name of Rabaly in two hotels in the Rue St. Jacques and Rue St. Martin concealed a bomb behind the door of each building; then he disappeared, leaving letters informing the police in St. Jacques and St. Martin districts about the bombs, and adding that he was about to commit suicide. The police made examination, and prevented the St. Martin bomb from doing any harm, but the St. Jacques bomb exploded injuring three men.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN INDIA.

Telegraphic information arrived in Hongkong to-day stating that the Indian Government had announced a general duty of five per cent, to be imposed on all imports, including bar silver, but excluding cotton goods and cotton yarn.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SEVERAL districts of Tonkin are suffering seriously from prolonged drought.

M. J. B. TRIAU, vice-Resident of Tonkin, a very popular official, died of small-pox on Saturday, February 17th.

THE Haiphong Municipality and Chamber of Commerce refuse to accept the decision of the Colonial Minister in favour of M. Le Vasseur, opponent of M. De Vilers in the Tonkin election for the Colonial Council.

THE C. N. Co.'s steamer *Hangchow*, having had the damage caused by a collision off Breaker Point recently with what is generally believed to be the missing steamer *St. Asaph* made good, left for Shanghai this evening.

VICE-ADMIRAL DUPUIS, the new commander of the French Navy in the Far East, arrived at Saigon last week. The flagship *Triomphante* will be shortly paid off and put on reserve, being replaced by the *Bayard*, now on the way out.

THE latest monthly report of the manager at the Punjom gold mines may now be seen at the Company's office, and might be seen in this paper but that our advertising rate is two dollars per inch, and we are not running merely for fun. A special meeting of Punjom shareholders is to be held on Monday, the 5th inst., to discuss a new process.

THIS afternoon there was a full-dress parade of the Police Force at the Central Station, on the occasion of the presentation of prizes to successful competitors at the recent rifle competitions as well as the presentation of a Bellilos medal to a Sikh constable who some time ago saved a woman from a watery grave in the harbour. Mrs. F. H. May presented the prizes and the Captain Superintendent of Police presented the medal, after which the Inspectors of the Force were photographed in a group.

THE London Lyric Company will celebrate their return to Hongkong by performing a phenomenal "trip's bill" in the City Hall theatre to-morrow night, on a scale which is seldom seen out of the leading centres of Western countries. The programme begins with a single-act drama, "The Brothers," and concludes with several splendid new variety items by our very own Marie, and others. The main feature of the evening is the farcical comedy "Jane," in three acts. The plot is easy enough to follow even after very much dinner; a young man of wild disposition has imposed on his guardian and purse-bearer by pretending to have got married; and on investigations being made he is driven to keep up the deception, with the aid of "Jane"—Miss Marie Brian. The possibilities of painful situations may perhaps be imagined—sufficiently well to make everybody go and see them actually worked out. From the accounts in the Straits papers, the Company will hardly need much of a welcome in these columns, for the public will roll up as one man.

SANITARY BOARD.

The regular meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Registrar-General) presided, and there were also present the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. J. Cantlie, Messrs. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), W. Chatham (Acting Director of Public Works), J. J. Francis, Q.C., N. J. Ede, J. D. Humphreys, Lau Wai Chun, C. V.Ladds (Colonial Veterinary Surgeon) and E. A. Ram (Secretary.)

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and after a little discussion confirmed.

Mr. J. D. Humphreys said:—Mr. President and gentlemen, in accordance with notice given, I beg to move—"That the Board respectfully recommends to his Excellency the Governor its reconstruction upon a popular basis; that the unofficial members be elected by the ratepayers and their number increased; and that the official members be reduced to three." I have asked no one to second it but presume some member will do so, for it is the most important motion that has ever been put before this Board, and I may say before the colony. I ask for the support of the official members as well as of the unofficial members, for I am certainly not opposed to the official element. All that I desire to do is to eliminate that portion of it which is of no use on this Board. This motion, I do not deny, is the thin end of the wedge for popular government, that is to say local or municipal self-government, which I trust will work wonders for the benefit of this Colony. My idea of popular government is to eliminate the weak, that is to say the useless, element from the official ranks and invigorate and properly remunerate the strong. It is utterly impracticable to expect that gentlemen of capacity will serve us here at the present rate of exchange on the old salaries. I should like to see the Government of the colony conducted on the same lines as those of a private firm, viz., "keeping no more cats than catch mice." (Laughter.) There are many officials in this colony who are underpaid, and there are several others who could be very well done without. We can well afford to dispense with the services, say, of Mr. Mitchell-Innes altogether. Any junior clerk in any mercantile office would have done better than he did in the Treasury, for instance, and yet for—

Mr. May:—Is this in order, Mr. President? I do not know what the object of Mr. Humphreys' remarks is, but I do not see that they have any connection with the motion.

Mr. Humphreys:—I do not wish to be ruled out of order on this motion, because it is a motion of reform, and I think considerable latitude should be allowed. I can quite conceive that the remarks I am making are perhaps not exactly such as you will all agree with, and I do not expect to carry your sympathies with me all through, but at the same time I am speaking for the benefit of the colony, and for the reconstruction of this Board on a popular basis, and therefore I do think I ought to be allowed to continue my remarks. I do not wish to use any expression, and I do not think I ever have used—with one exception—any remark, that is too much pronounced. I certainly have never used an unfair expression towards any person in this colony and I never said a word behind a man's back that I was afraid to say to his face. Under these circumstances, sir, I beg that I may be allowed to proceed.

The President:—I am sure that there is no desire on the part of anybody, of any member of this Board, to burke discussion, but I think the Captain Superintendent of Police in asking whether you were in order is justified. It appears to me that you are scarcely in order to discuss the various members of the Civil Service in considering the question of whether this Board should be reconstructed on a popular basis.

Mr. Humphreys—Then I think I am, sir. Mr. Mitchell Innes was a member of this Board and he may be a member of this Board again. Therefore I consider that I have a perfect right to discuss his merits. I am speaking to a motion for the reconstruction of this Board.

The President—Certainly, and as long as you confine your remarks to that you are perfectly in order.

Mr. Humphreys—I think I am now, because Mr. Mitchell-Innes may be Registrar-General to-morrow—I don't suppose he will ever have the opportunity of being Captain Superintendent of Police, or Surveyor General—but he may be on this Board as Protector of Chinese or as Registrar-General at any time, and therefore I think I am quite in order in making reference to him.

The President—I do not think it is in order to select any individual member of the service for remark when discussing a proposed reconstruction of the Board, and I shall be glad if you will confine yourself to the motion.

Mr. Humphreys—It is, sir, upon that point that I am speaking—the reconstruction of the Board; and I wish to provide against any member being on this Board that the popular element does not approve of.

The President—I am sorry I cannot agree with you, and I hope that in your remarks you will try to avoid dealing with individuals.

Mr. Humphreys—I shall certainly neither on this Board nor anywhere else say anything about any man's private life, but I think I have the right to discuss a man's public character, and I have no objection to anyone in this colony discussing mine.

The President—Certainly, it is perfectly right to discuss a man's public character, but you are now dealing with a motion for the reconstruction of this Board, and I think therefore that your remarks should be confined to matters pertaining to it.

Mr. Humphreys—Exactly so, I intend these remarks to apply to the reconstruction of the Board, so that we shall not have the slightest risk of having this gentleman on the Board any more. I was going on to say, if you had not interrupted—

Mr. May:—Mr. Humphreys, I beg to remark that if you—

Mr. Francis—Order, please! Order! Members must address the President.

The President—Your remarks, Mr. May, must be addressed to the chair.

Mr. May:—I was going to say that if Mr. Humphreys continues in what I consider a most uncalled for and ungentlemanly proceeding, I shall prefer to leave the room.

Mr. Humphreys—No, come now, I can't stand that, even from you, Mr. May. I can't stand being called ungentlemanly.

Mr. Francis:—If Mr. May does as he said, it would perhaps be better for the Board and better for himself. I have not interfered in this discussion before, but I beg to point out that until Mr. Humphreys has to a certain extent concluded his remarks it is impossible for us, or even for that great genius the Captain Superintendent of Police, to say what the purport or object of his remarks may be, or how they appertain to the subject. The Captain Superintendent of Police was decidedly premature in attempting to do it, and I think the best thing he could do would be to suppress his feelings or else leave the table.

Mr. May:—I know my position without being dictated to by you, Mr. Francis.

Mr. Francis:—I doubt it very much!

Mr. Humphreys (to the Captain Superintendent of Police)—I ask you to recall your remark about ungentlemanly proceedings. I think it was a hasty remark on your part. I do not think you should say that to me. You may think my remarks are uncalled for—that is your own opinion—but I do not think you have any right to call them ungentlemanly. I do not remember to have done anything ungentlemanly since I came to the colony, and I object to such a remark in reference to me, even by a gentleman whom I look upon as an old friend to a certain extent. Now, sir, if you will allow me, after what Mr. Francis has said, I will go on, because, as I say, this is a reform measure and I think I ought to be allowed more latitude at this meeting than has ever been allowed before. I have seen people allowed to talk rot at this Board by the half-hour together and they have never been stopped, and now there is an important subject under discussion I am pulled up and called to order. Well, I am used to being called to order. I have been used all my life to be flogged and beaten, but at the same time, I do think I ought to be allowed to speak to-day.

The President:—Yes, Mr. Humphreys, but—

Mr. Humphreys:—Allow me to finish—I am speaking to you, Mr. Chairman. I do not say that my ideas are right ideas—that is for the Board to decide, and for the colony to decide—but I do say that I ought to be allowed to speak.

The President—Have you now finished your remarks?

Mr. Humphreys—Yes.

The President—Well, I may say that there is absolutely no desire so far as I am aware to prevent you speaking. I am only trying to conduct the affairs of the Board in such a way as will enable the business to be carried on in a proper manner. One of the members of the Board rose to order, and I was endeavouring as far as possible to give a ruling on that point, but unfortunately a general wrangle ensued—a sort of triangular duel—which prevented my doing so. I wish to say that in making this motion I feel sure you will do it in a manner which will be in conformity with the rules regulating debate, and that you will not deal with matter extraneous to this motion.

Mr. Humphreys—I will try my best to do so.

The President—Then will you continue, please, with your motion?

Mr. Humphreys—Let me see—where had I got to? I was remarking that any junior clerk in a mercantile office would have done better than he (Mr. Mitchell-Innes) did in the Treasury, and yet notwithstanding that this gentleman's capacity for business has been proved to be inferior to a junior clerk he has not only had a seat on this Board but—

Mr. May:—I rise again to order. I contend that what Mr. Mitchell Innes did in the Treasury or what he did not do, is entirely out of point, that it has nothing whatever to do with the reconstruction of the Sanitary Board.

Mr. Humphreys—I beg to differ. I think it has a great deal to do with the constitution of the Board. We do not want people with less ability than a junior clerk in a mercantile firm to be on this Board, and we want to avoid the possibility of that in the future. That is the motion to which I am speaking sir. I am speaking to the motion for the reconstruction of the Board and I do not want to depart from it. It is a reform motion. I know very well that it will not be quite palatable to many people in the colony and I do not care to whom it may be palatable or to whom it may not. I am going to say what I think.

The President—I think if you bring your motion forward without dealing with individuals that it would be more in order. The work of an officer in the Treasury does not appear to me to have much to do with the subject.

Mr. Humphreys—If you rule me out of order of course I must submit. I do think, however, that on this day in moving a motion of reform in the government of the colony, which is a very important motion, I should be allowed more latitude than could be permitted if we were discussing a simple question of drain pipes.

The President—I am quite willing to allow every latitude but it appears to me that in dealing in this Board with the conduct of an officer in another department, too much latitude would be allowed, and if you would avoid doing that it would be more in order.

Mr. Humphreys—Well then, sir, I cannot help it. I was going on to say something more in reference to that subject but if you rule me out of order I will not say any more about it. My remarks are three parts made and there are only a few words more, which would not make much difference; but I bow to the chair. You will see that what I have now to say comes in perhaps a little disconnectedly because it is not quite in sequence. I was about to say that I was quite contented and happy to be governed even with a strong hand arbitrarily before the condition of things was altered, that is to say when we were governed all over the world by gentlemen, but I do strongly object as a loyal Englishman to run the risk of being governed by any man who may through the medium of Board Schools and these rotten competitive examinations have risen from a gutter sparrow, and I intend to devote the short remainder of my life to reform. This is not quite in sequence, but you must take the responsibility of that, Mr. Chairman. I have said that I would reduce the number of the officials on this Board to three. The only officials that I can conceive to be of any use on a Sanitary or Municipal Board are the Director of Public Works, the Colonial Surgeon, and the Captain Superintendent of Police. They are most useful and they ought to be paid for their services here as elsewhere. There is no reason why anyone should work for nothing. The Registrar-General, who is also the so-called Protector of Chinese, should have no place on this Board. The latter portion of this office should certainly be abolished. A protector of the English might be desirable, for I am well assured that the Chinese are a most astute race of people who are very well able to look after themselves. I hope before the end of this year to see all these things altered and I have reason to believe that they will be. In the *Times of India* of Thursday, the 25th January, Lord Lansdowne is reported to have said at the Royal Exchange banquet:—

> The great body of the people know that they are enjoying under our rule a measure of prosperity greater than would have fallen to their lot if they had been left to themselves. Their taxation is light; they are free from arbitrary exactions; they are better protected from scarcity than they have ever been; and they are obtaining an increasing share in the general government of the country. In all the more important cities, municipal affairs are largely entrusted to the management of the people themselves. In the public services all but a small minority of the Government servants are recruited in this country.

I don't approve of all this myself, though.

> In another direction we have shown our desire to bring the administration of the country into closer touch with non-official opinion. I refer to the measures passed in 1892 by the British Parliament at the instance of the Government of India for the reform of the Indian Legislative Councils. I believe it to be impossible to overrate the importance of infusing new life into these Councils—

I quite agree with that—

> Both by enlarging their functions and by so modifying their constitution as to include within them a number of members, owing their appointment to the recommendation of other bodies rather than to nomination by the Government.

Now, gentlemen, that is the very point at issue—the nomination of members by the Government. This that I am reading is the opinion of Lord Lansdowne on the subject.

> The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has now the recognised right of sending a representative to the Viceroy's Council. There is no part of it's scheme for which I have greater personal responsibility than that in which this principle has been admitted. We have now a system under which the Provincial Legislatures will be brought far more closely than heretofore into contact with local opinion, and under which again the unofficial opinion of Local Legislatures is more closely reflected in the Imperial Council. It may be said that by this change we have greatly increased the work already thrown upon the Government of India and the local Governments, and that we are threatened with the prospect of irrelevant discussion and of the inconvenient criticism of Government measures.

I really hope you are listening to this, gentlemen, because it is all very *à propos*.

> In these days, however, when public opinion is allowed so large a measure of liberty in expressing itself, we cannot expect to escape discussion and criticism. If the discussion is reasonable, and the criticism honest, we shall welcome it; but I hold strongly that it is better for all concerned that the critics should be responsible, and should offer their criticism in the Councils of their Provinces, or in the Council of the Viceroy, where it can be met and replied to, and not elsewhere, where it cannot. In a country with a population of one million living under external rule, it is idle to expect that grievances will not arise, and that dissatisfaction will not be exhibited. The best way of meeting it is to afford it a legitimate opportunity of making itself heard. I cannot resist expressing my hope that, now that the opportunity has been provided, the Councils will be regarded as the proper places in which to bring forward, and in a manner befitting the occasion, complaints which are now preferred sometimes with a good deal of recklessness through other channels. I believe it will also be found to be the case that the opinions expressed in Council by the elected members will be of very great value in strengthening the hands of the Government in cases—and we know that such cases exist—where Indian interests might otherwise not obtain the consideration to which they are entitled. This consideration is one which applies with special force where commercial interests are involved.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am almost wholly in accord with that, but not quite. A certain amount of self-government might be given to Indian and Chinese peoples, but I do not know whether there could be quite as much as that. I do therefore think that if my countrymen in this Colony desire to govern themselves they will be allowed to do so. I do not believe in the self-government of Indians and Chinese, because it will take hundred of years to educate them up to the standard of a race that has governed itself (with slight intervals of a century or so) from prehistoric times. The *Celestial Mammoth*, a new paper to be published by A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, will shortly be issued and will discuss such matters fully. (Laughter). In dealing with the question of local self-government in connection with the reform of this Board, you must be careful to see that you do not get into the hands of a clique. We should not have a Justice of the Peace Board, and I would strongly advocate that all licences to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors should be granted by this Board, popularly constituted, instead of under the motley crowd which constitutes the Justices of the Peace of this Colony, from which I should be very pleased to see my name removed. Perhaps there is no firm or no one in the Colony who has done very much more for it than the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Messrs. Thos. Hunt and Co., Mr. Douglas Lapraik, and myself. The two last named were not considered good enough to belong to the Hongkong Club, though no one can say that either of us ever wronged a man of a halfpenny. I consider it a great compliment that they blackballed me. I don't know what Mr. Douglas Lapraik thought. Gentlemen, the constitution of this Board, as a prelude to the local self-government of the Colony, ought to be changed in the manner I have indicated, namely, by the unofficial members being elected by the ratepayers and their number increased, and by the number of the official members being reduced to three. We ought not to be governed locally and municipally except by ourselves. The "Rightful Heir to the Crown of France" is reported to have said that we were governed by an Indo-Burmese-Parsee king! We cannot render it possible for such mistakes to be repeated; we must govern ourselves. With these remarks I beg to move the motion which has been already read.

Mr. Francis—I second the motion.

Mr. Ede—Well, sir, I regret to say that I disagree entirely with the tenor of the motion before the Board. I cannot pretend to be able to make so eloquent or lengthy a speech as we have just heard from the mover of the motion, but I hope that the Board will nevertheless take into consideration the few words I have to say. This is a British colony and in my opinion should be governed both municipally and politically by men of British nationality. (Mr. Humphreys:—Hear, hear! English are good enough for me.) If we were in France or Germany or in any country of Europe, or America, or China or Japan, we should not be allowed to take any part in the municipal affairs of those countries. If the present resolution as it stands were to be passed and to be acted upon by the Government we should very soon find that on this Board there would be one British member and all the rest would be aliens, for the simple reason that the majority of the ratepayers are not British. (Hear, hear.) I contend, sir, that in this colony we are here to inculcate and promulgate British methods of thought, and we are on this Sanitary Board to carry out British methods of sanitation. I quite agree with one remark made by the mover of the motion, namely, that all communities are entitled to be heard, as was advocated in the speech of Lord Lansdowne which has been read. I quite agree that all communities should have every facility granted to make their wants known, and I think a Board of this description should endeavour to meet their wishes as far as possible. But that is quite a different thing to placing the control in the hands of other than British subjects. As regards the present constitution of the Board it cannot be said that any questions that have come before it have ever been looked upon by any single member except from the point of view of what is best to be done for the interests of the colony generally. We may have made mistakes, but I am perfectly certain that every member here has honestly tried to look at every question from the point of view I have named and for the public good. (Hear hear.) Before anyone can reasonably ask for reconstruction it ought to be clearly shown that this Board is a failure, and I think that it ought likewise to be clearly shown that members elected by popular suffrage would do better. I do not think that the mover of this resolution has shown either of these things. As regards the four official members I consider that they are of great use. They can, and do, help us very materially by virtue of the positions they hold in the Government service. They can, and do, give us advice and assistance on the technical subjects which come before us. As regards the Registrar-General I am certain that he has been of the greatest possible use to this Board. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Humphreys—Will you allow me to say another word in reference to my remarks? They had no reference at all to the present occupier of the chair, Mr. Ede. I think the present Registrar-General would do much better anywhere else, and under any circumstances he need not be under the slightest apprehension about being removed from this Board.

Mr. Ede—I was going to say that the four official members are of the greatest assistance to this Board, and I am quite sure that they work just as hard, if not harder than any of us.

Mr. Humphreys:—Who works harder?

Dr. Ho Kai spoke in favour of the principle of popularising the constitution of the Board, but disagreed with the mover in details.

Dr. Cantlie moved an amendment equivalent to "the previous question," but withdrew it.

Mr. Francis—Sir, I seconded the motion made by my friend Mr. Humphreys in order to give an opportunity of discussing it, because I thought it very desirable that certain matters in connection with it, which naturally arose out of it, ought to be discussed and in a certain way be brought, as I hope they will be brought, before the public. Of course I have always understood, and I hope I understood correctly, that in Mr. Humphreys' motion when he referred to ratepayers he meant ratepayers of British nationality. I could not support any motion which proposes to transfer the election of members of this Board, or of any similarly constituted Board, to the bulk of the non-British ratepayers. The Government of this colony must always, as far as I am concerned, remain in the hands of the of the British ratepayers.

Mr. Humphreys—Yes, but may I ask you who elected us—were they British?

Mr. Francis—Yes, I believe so.

Mr. Humphreys:—I think not.

Mr. Francis:—My principal objection to Mr. Humphreys' motion is not to the wording of it or to the substance of it, because in the main I agree with it, but my chief objection to the motion is that it is premature, that as this Board in at present constituted it is competent to perform the duties entrusted to it, and that, at any rate, it is not worth while to move for any alteration in its constitution while it is confined and limited in its powers as it is at present. I fully agree with Mr. Humphreys that if this Board had proper powers and authority, such as every Sanitary Board in every provincial town and small rural district in England is possessed of, some considerable changes in its constitution would be desirable. The whole of the unofficial members should be elected by British ratepayers, and the official members should be reduced. The Government must always be represented on the Board, but I think the representation is excessive. In the early history of the Board, in the first twelve months, we found the official element, headed by the Surveyor-General, was sufficiently powerful to render the efforts of the Board absolutely futile, and it required the Governor's positive instructions to induce the official members then existing to work cordially with the unofficial members. All who were members of the Board then will remember the Governor's interposition at a certain stage to remove the friction that existed between the officials and the unofficials. But that is beside the question. I am sorry to say that I disagree both with Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Ede as to the positions of the official members. I agree that the Registrar General is the most valuable official member we could have on the Board but I do most strongly object to an acting official who is, as it were, in his official "teens," who never held an appointment in the colony, taking the appointment of Acting Registrar-General and then being appointed as president of the Board. That is an appointment to which I strongly objected. It is an act which the Governor ought not to have been guilty of. As it happened, I am bound to say—I am referring to the late acting Registrar-General, who was Chairman, sir, during your absence—we could not have had a more

efficient Chairman. He seemed to know his work well, and he did it in a very pleasant, able, and efficient manner. I object on principle, however, that a cadet not yet definitely appointed to an official post, should, simply because he happened to be made acting Registrar General, also have been made the Chairman over other members of this Board with lengthy experience in this colony. That is one of the things which ought to be put right; the Board ought to elect its own President and Vice-President. With respect to the other members I am of opinion that the Colonial Surgeon and the Director of Public Works are not fit and proper members of this Board. They are persons over whom this Board ought to exercise control. The greatest sinner against all laws of sanitation in this colony is the Government, as represented by the Director of Public Works. The greatest nuisances and most offensive smells have been the result, as I say, of the action of the Surveyor-General and of the Public Works Department during the whole past history of the colony. If the colony is imperfectly drained and if it is in many respects in a defective sanitary condition, it is the result of the action of the Government as represented by the Public Works Department, and if this Sanitary Board were properly constituted its Director of Public Works as the representative of the Government, who is the greatest offender, would have to be responsible to it. The Colonial Surgeon is the officer responsible for the health of the colony and he ought not to be a member of this Board, but merely available for consulting on points of which he has special knowledge. He has duties to perform which this Board ought to supervise. These gentlemen are mere assistants to this Board, and we could get all the information we wanted by consulting them when necessary. It is not at all right that they should be voting members. And therefore if I had anything to say on the reconstruction of this Board I would remove these two gentlemen from the Board. The Captain Superintendent of Police and the Registrar-General are useful and valuable members. With reference to the question of election I am strongly of opinion that it should be by the British ratepayers. I do not see any necessity for increasing the number of members on the Board, in fact, I might be inclined to agree if the whole number were reduced. It would perhaps be more efficient but I have no serious complaint to make on that ground. So far as the numerical constitution of the Board is concerned I would be satisfied if the unofficial members had a majority. I am, sir, a strong advocate of popular election and popular representation, and my principal objection to this motion is that it is premature What we want first of all is that this Board should have efficient powers to do the work which a Sanitary Board ought to do—the same powers and authorities which are exercised in Singapore and Shanghai. This Board ought to have complete possession and control of everything connected with the sanitation of the colony, the power also to select its own officers, and the responsibility of expending the moneys voted by Government for the proper sanitation of the Colony. Then there would be reason to put the constitution on a proper and popular basis, and not until then. I shall vote against this resolution.

Mr. Humphreys:—Why, you seconded it!

Mr. Francis:—In order to have the points raised and discussed.

A little discussion ensued as to the various acting Presidents—Mr. Cooper, then Mr. May, and then Mr. Thompson.

On a division, Mr. Humphreys was alone in voting for the motion; Mr. Francis, Dr. Cantlie and Mr. May did not vote; and Dr. Ho Kai, Messrs. Ede, Chatham, and Lau Wai Chun voted against the motion.

The rest of the proceedings were of little interest.

THE MAN MO MEW FESTIVAL.

When the British flag was hoisted on the island of Hongkong fifty three years ago, this island of "fragrant streams," as the Chinese poetically style it, was inhabited chiefly by native fishermen who doubtless, when times were bad, aided and abetted the hordes of pirates who infested these and the neighbouring shores of the province of Kwangtung. But low as was the class of settlers here in the "good old days," yet they were not an altogether abandoned set, for numerous joss-houses, *en miniature*, were then found studded about the island, furnishing abundant evidence that the gods which their forefathers had been taught to worship were not altogether forgotten by the generation of fishermen whose lines were cast in altogether different and more prosperous times—in a new era of progress and western civilization in the Far East. Amongst others there was found a small temple situated at the foot of a gully (now the foot of Ladder Street) surrounded by a beautiful grove of banyan and other ornamental trees, and past which a rippling brook wended its way seawards. To this temple the inhabitants of the island were in the habit of repairing in considerable numbers at the time of the spring and autumn solstice and when their fleets of fishing vessels were about to put to sea at certain well-defined seasons of the year. It was by no means an imposing structure in days of yore, but such as it was, the temple was the largest and most famous on the island, and contained accommodation for two priests and two large and seven small gods. That was the condition of this historical temple in the 29th year of the reign of the Emperor To Kwong (*a.d.* 1849) with the exception that ere the island had been "occupied" four years the rapid influx of Chinese settlers had resulted in a considerable change coming over the original rustic approaches to the favourite "house of gods." Trees, shrubs and pretty grass plots had disappeared and in their place the homes of a heterogeneous population had been established, and so numerous had the worshippers at the shrine of Buddha become that on grand feast-days considerable difficulty was experienced in going through the Confucian ceremonials. This state of affairs naturally led to the leading Chinese (amongst whom Mr. Li Sing, our Chinese Rothschild, was conspicuous as well for his liberality as his energy) getting up a subscription for the construction of a temple on the site of the one which had, by a strange sequence of stirring events, become too cramped for the purpose for which it had been intended. Success crowned the efforts of the promoters and in the following year, the 30th year of the reign of the Emperor To Kwang, (*a.d.* 1850) the ancient *rendez-vous* of the devout residents was demolished and the present Man Mo temple (or as the Chinese call it *Man Mo Mew*) was raised over the ruins of the "great defunct," an edifice which has ever since answered all the purposes for which it was constructed at a cost of over $60,000. In the hurry-scurry inseparable from the rapid growth of commerce and the ever-increasing flow of immigrants, it is not a matter for much surprise that the authentic records of this temple should have been mislaid, but the discovery of a stone in one of the walls of the main building, which has lately been under repair, bore an inscription in Chinese hieroglyphics which at once set at rest any question of the age of the temple, the renovation of which to-day has been the cause of great joy and rejoicing and processions almost interminable. For a copy of this inscription we are indebted to the Directors of that most useful of Chinese institutions in the Colony, the Tung Wah Hospital. It reads as follows:

文武廟石扁乃是
道光三十年季冬重建
門口石對亦是
道光三十年季冬建

and it may be rendered in English, thus:—

"(*a.*) The memorial stone of the Man Mo Temple was replaced by this stone in the 12th moon, 30th year To Kwang (January, 1850).

(*b.*) The tablets were placed in position (at the front entrance) in the 12th moon, 30th year To Kwang (January, 1850.)"

The date of the founding of this temple (or rather of a Joss-house worthy the name, and one, be it noted, which is more worshipped at than any in the colony, being settled, we may now turn to the Man Mo Temple processions after briefly reviewing the causes that have led to such a sudden outburst of public rejoicings. Briefly stated the reasons may be set forth thus:—

(*a.*) It is an article of the Buddhist faith, and one in which the doctrines of Confucius coincide, that should there be any removal of the gods from a temple in which they have once been installed, from any cause whatsoever, before they are replaced the worshippers should lose no time in propitiating the gods and evince, in a practical manner, their pleasure at the restoration of their idols to power.

(*b*) The Man Mo Temple, at the junction of Hollywood Road and Ladder Street, after five-and-forty years of constant use and exposure to the elements, was found to be in a more or less dilapidated condition—white ants had made inroads into some of the main supports of the massive roof, and in addition thereto signs of decay were abundantly manifest, therefore the High Priest and Directors of the Temple decided to renew the upper regions of their "holy of holies" and in order to accomplish their object it was necessary to remove the principal gods (of War and Learning) to a temporary structure *viz.*, erected upon the open piece of land which, to satisfy Chinese requirements in respect to *fungshui*, is reserved in front of the Man Mo. That was done over three months ago, and since then Wing Wo Kee, the well-known contractor, has been busy renovating the structure, under the supervision of Mr. Denison, architect. The house of worship, at a cost of about $8,000, has now been made meto and fit for the reception of the "gods of gods"! but before they are replaced in their usual position it is necessary that they should be carried round the city amidst the general rejoicings of the multitude of high and low estate; hence the somewhat noisy processions which to-day have made many wish they could have been "far from the madding crowd," while to others the spectacle has been as interesting and instructive as it has been novel in the extreme.

No useful purpose would be served by the enunciation of the names of the thousand-and-one gods located in the Man Mo Mew, but it may be stated that the chief are *Kwan-tai* (the god of war) *Man-cheong* (the god of literature, or learning), *Wa-kwong* (the god of fire), *E-sing* (the god of medicine) and *Shing-wong* (the god of spirits) who were amongst the deities represented in the processions. The Man Mo Temple, it may be added, is not the name of one building only, but is applied to the whole structure, which includes five temples, namely, the *Shut-un*, *Man-mo*, *Lt Shin-kun*, *Sing-wan* and *Kung-sau* sanctuaries, and is a handsome edifice, of its kind, 170 feet wide by 80 feet deep and close on 100 feet in height.

The manner in which the funds ($12,000) for the procession were obtained is as follows:—Hundreds of elegantly got-up subscription books (purely Chinese in style and material) were issued containing, besides upwards of 20 blank pages, a list of the members of the Committee of Management, forty in number, including the names of Messrs. Fung Wa-chuen, Chan U-fai, Lo Chi-tin, etc. The book also contained an appeal to the Chinese to subscribe liberally, and a list of the rewards to be given to collectors who obtained the most money. (Incidentally it may be stated that the Yuen Fat Hong has, we hear, come out at the head of the list with over $300).

But interesting as this system is it may be mentioned that a prize of $20 and a silk scroll were offered for the best suggestions as to the routes to be taken by the processions (our Orfis Gote proposed that, *inter alia*, it should go through the Central Police Station compound, but he didn't get a cent for his pains!) a Mr. Chun Sing Woon proving the successful competitor out of over 300 candidates for classic honours.

From an early hour this morning the din of gongs, tinkling cymbals and every description of Chinese musical(?) instrument has been in the ears of almost every one in the community and the processions and mob, which has been reinforced by thousands of Chinese from Canton, have had possession of the main thoroughfares through the greater part of the day. Some idea of the magnitude of the Celestial display may be gathered from the fact that the procession took over three hours and a quarter to pass a given point, the monster dragon, over 150 feet in length, with two smaller ones and a whole menagerie of tigers, being the most conspicuous features of the show.

Great as has been the annoyance to many caused by the distracting noise inseparable from Chinese processions, it would have been more continuous had not the police interfered about 2 p.m. by breaking up the ranks of the paraders and causing them to keep west of Pottinger Street. Upon what grounds the police acted is not clear seeing the route followed had been sanctioned by the authorities, and it has caused considerable annoyance in influential Chinese circles, amongst whom there will, we understand, be a conference to-night with a view to drawing up a protest to the "Protector of Chinese." That any difficulty should have arisen is regrettable and it is to be hoped that better management will mark the proceedings of the next two days.

We are requested to state with regard to the Chinese fireworks and procession on Saturday night that the whole of the esplanade in front of the Praya Reclamation Ground is reserved for the use of the European community and nationalities other than Chinese. There will be no covered space, but a certain number of seats will be provided for the use of ladies. The proceedings will consist of Chinese fireworks, an illuminated dragon procession, and a procession of illuminated boats.—The enclosure reserved for the European community will be marked off by coloured lanterns and will be kept by the police; no invitation cards or tickets of admission will be issued, and people caring to attend should not be on the ground later than 8.45 p.m. The procession of boats will start when the nine o'clock gun is fired; the lighting up of them will commence at eight o'clock. The boat procession starts from abreast of Murray Pier and proceeds westwards down the length of the Praya as far as Jardine's wharf, where it will disperse. The course will be marked out by illuminated cargo-boats placed at intervals of about 80 feet from each other. Any steam launches desiring to take part in the procession can do so, provided that they are illuminated and do not go ahead of the pioneer launch. They should station themselves in rear of the extreme east mark-boats not later that than 8 o'clock p.m. During the proceedings on the Reclamation Ground, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment will, with the kind permission of Lt. Colonel Barrow and officers of the Regiment, play a selection of music. The channel for the boats is 100 feet wide. The number taking part in the procession is uncertain, but will not exceed six hundred. The only route available for chairs or other vehicles on to the Reclamation Ground is that by the married quarters of the Murray Barracks, at the East end of the Esplanade. The proceedings will close at 11 p.m., or earlier.

CRICKET.

H.M.S. "MERCURY" *v.* MEDICAL STAFF CORPS, ("GENEVA CROSS.")

This match was played at Happy Valley yesterday. Appended the scores.

H.M.S. "MERCURY."

Mr. Crisp, b S. C. Westcott	20
Mr. Lambert, c Fraser, b Westcott	4
Rev. O. R. Hughes, c Westcott, b Miller	10
Bradshaw, c Harrison b Westcott	0
Moyes, c Robinson, b Miller	2
Smith, stumped Makin, b Miller	0
O'Brien, b Miller	0
Crocker, b Wescott	0
Bristow, c Miller, b Westcott	0
Hutton, c Fraser, b Miller	3
Woodward, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	41

MEDICAL STAFF CORPS. (GENEVA CROSS.)

Surgeon Captain Westcott, c Lambert, b Crisp	32
Private Horne, b Bradshaw	0
Corpl. Harrison, c Crisp, b Crisp	0
Lce Corpl Fraser, c Crisp, b Bradshaw	61
Private Miller, c Woodward, b Bradshaw	12
Mr. Robinson, b Bradshaw	0
Private Makin, c Bradshaw, b Bradshaw	0
Private Holden, not out	87
Private Allford, b Bradshaw	0
Private Jackson, b Bradshaw	5
Private Gordon, b Bradshaw	0
Extras	5
Total	184

WRECK OF A FRENCH MAIL BOAT.

Telegraphic information reached Haiphong on the night of the 21st February (the *Courrier* says the 27th, but that must be a mistake) to the effect that the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Saigon* was stranded on a reef near Pulo Cambir, and that the passengers and mails were safe. Pulo Cambir is a small island off the coast of Annam, a little to the south of Quinhon bay. The vessel was making for Quinhon, in the course of her regular voyage from Saigon to Haiphong; on the night of the 20th, when two days out, she got into a fog of increasing density. In attempting to enter Tan-mai bay it was impossible to see anything, and the current carried her on the rocks A boat was at once sent off to Quinhon for help, and telegrams were sent to Haiphong and Saigon. The Haiphong agent wired to Hongkong for the Company's steamer *Haiphong* to be despatched with all speed to the scene of the accident; and as the last-named vessel would at that time be about loaded with cargo for the trip from Hongkong to Haiphong, special arrangements had to be made for the disposal of the freight in order to forward the work of salvage. Similarly the Company's steamer *Arethuse*, then at Saigon, was diverted to join in helping the *Saigon*, and left port on the 22nd. The stranded vessel is on a rocky bottom, with three metres (say ten feet) of water in her forehold; and as there is no mention of her speed being reduced up to the time of striking, she is probably a very bad wreck.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BOMBAY, February 9th.

The trifling disturbances at Yoola between the Hindoos and Mahomedans, in which four persons were killed, though rapidly suppressed, have caused great commotion amongst their co-religionists in Bombay, the Mussalmans being considerably agitated at the report that the principal mosques had been set on fire, while on the other hand the Hindus resent the desecration of the temples. Some of the leading members of the Mahomedan community took advantage of the assembly of the faithful for the usual Friday prayers to point out that the offenders at Yoola will in due course be brought to justice and that the peace of Bombay should on no account be disturbed because of what had taken place in Nassik Collectorate. The police are fully aware that feeling runs high between the two communities and to-day special precautions of an ample kind have been taken to prevent any breach of the peace.

ALLAHABAD, February 9th.

Mr. Wilson, one of the members of the Opium Commission, charged the Government of India more than once with having behaved unfairly and improperly in collecting and presenting evidence before the Commissioners. He stated his case fully in writing and this has now been considered by the Commission. Lord Brassey and his colleagues, Mr. Wilson, of course, excepted, have intimated officially to the Government that in their opinion he has failed to proved the charges made.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

The Finance Committee will send in their report to the Senate on the Tariff Bill on Thursday next, mainly in the same form as passed by the House of Representatives; but sugar, iron and coal will be replaced on the dutiable list.

LONDON, February 11th.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Biarritz last evening.

The formation of a League embracing France, Belgium and Holland is on foot at Brussels for the settlement of Monetary Questions, and restoring silver by International Agreement.

February 12th.

The *Times* states that Lord Kimberley has determined that, until the closing of the Indian Mints has been fairly tried a resolution in the House of Commons will alone induce him to re-open them. The *Times* also states that his Lordship is resolved to adhere to selling Council Bills weekly, at market rates, and will not consent to an import duty on silver with a view to supporting the rupee.

The chartered troopship *Avoca* has left Portsmouth for Kurrachee.

The Egyptian accounts for 1893 show a surplus of seven hundred thousand pounds, and the reserve now stands at three and a half millions.

PARIS, February 12th.

A waiter who had been dismissed to-day threw a bomb in the middle of a crowded café at the Terminus Hotel here. The café was wrecked and two people killed and one dozen seriously injured. The miscreant was pursued and caught after wounding two of his pursuers with a revolver.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 12th.

The Russian journals contrast the conciliatory commercial policy of Germany with that of France, which is about to largely increase the duties on cereals, to the serious prejudice of Russia.

CAIRO, February 12th.

The Khedive to-day received General Kitchener and promoted several officers on the General Staff.

PARIS, February 13rd.

The man who threw the bomb yesterday is named Le Breton; he avows that he intended to avenge Vaillant and declares that other similar outrages will follow.

LONDON, February 13th.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to question, said Government had no intention of re-opening the Indian Mints or of reverting to a fixed minimum for Council Drafts, nor would they impose an import duty on silver. No change, he said, in the policy of the Indian Government was meditated. Sir William said that the borrowing powers under the Act recently passed now stood at nine and a half millions sterling.

Mr. Russell, Under Secretary for India, replying to a question, said that the Loan Act was not passed for the purpose of supporting the plan for upholding a minimum rate for Council drafts.

The death of General Viceroy Fremantle is announced.

February 14th.

The statement made, on the 8th instant, that the Parish Councils Bill had passed the House of Lords was premature. The Bill was read a third time by the Lords last night in a greatly amended form, which will require its being returned to the House of Commons. Government are determined to reject the Lords' amendments.

A German Commission to inquire into the decline in the value of silver has been appointed.

PARIS, February 14th.

The real name of the man who threw the bomb in the café is not Le Breton, but Emil Henry, He had lately lived in London and is the son of a condemned Communist.

CALCUTTA, February 14th.

Mr. Taylor, the well-known horse trainer, was riding home yesterday afternoon when his horse bolted and in turning a corner fell. Mr. Taylor was thrown on his head and killed.

LONDON, February 15th.

At the annual meeting of the Liberal Federation at Portsmouth, a resolution was passed that the disregard by the House of Lords the national will was an intolerable abuse. Sir W. V. Harcourt, who was present, said the struggle would end in the Lords giving way.

February 16th.

Mr. Russell, replying to a question in the House of Commons on another matter last night, took occasion to refer to Sir W. V. Harcourt's recent statement, and explained that Government do not meditate a special duty on silver for the purpose of supporting the Indian currency policy, and cannot anticipate the budget regarding the general policy.

The Colonial party in the House of Commons yesterday received a deputation from the Straits protesting against the military contribution, and promised to raise a debate on the subject on the first occasion.

The House of Commons have rejected several of the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill; the Unionists are supporting the Government.

A French anarchist, named Bourdin, was last evening found horribly mutilated after a loud explosion close to Greenwich Observatory, and was conveyed at once to the hospital and died immediately. It is believed he fell whilst carrying the explosive.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, February 24th.

The competitive examinations for the rank of *Sew-chai*, it is said, are to take place this time in Foochow on the 10th proximo. The examination generally takes place triennially, between the 11th and 12th moons, but as H. E. the Literary Chancellor was too fully engaged at that time they were postponed to the above mentioned date.

We hear of the failure of two small native banks in the city. Their liabilities are not mentioned, but are probably trifling. The source from which this information comes attributes the failures to dullness of trade, but we have good authority for stating that more of these failures take place from the speculative or gambling propensities of the proprietors than from any other cause.

Through some accident which occurred on Tuesday last from children playing with fire crackers, some fireworks which were in a drawer in a dwelling house over the long bridge got ignited and soon set the house in flames. The neighbours, foreseeing a disaster if nothing was done, pulled down the house and comparatively little damage was done in the end.

A few days ago some masons were engaged to clear a well at the foot of a hill outside the North gate of the city. Two were busy at the bottom of the well digging and filling the baskets while the others received them above. Before the two had finished their work they discovered a vessel which they found to contain 70 taels value of silver which they promptly divided between them and secreted in their clothing, fearing that their companions might discover their good fortune and demand their proportion of it.

The Feast of Lanterns was very properly observed in the city this year. Grand processions went the round of the streets each night, between the 10th and 15th days of the 1st moon the last being the real day of the festival. There was a great variety in the displays of lanterns, both in colour and shape. Besides all the round, square, oblong and octogon, there were designs of fruit, fish and birds, and there was a dragon thirty feet long. There were also innumerable displays of fireworks and no end of fire crackers let off

We hear that on Saturday last on a hill in the Ing-hock district two native sportsmen were pursuing a tiger which slunk away in front of them, not venturing to turn on them. On the way, the tiger came across a farmer and made as though to attack him, but his pursuers were now within gunshot and one of them fired, wounding the animal in the side. Fortunately the brute turned away from the farmer and tried to make off in another direction, but he was too weak to get far, so the sportsmen came up and dispatched him with a second shot behind the ear. The farmer, who felt that he had a very narrow escape, thanked the sportsmen warmly. The tiger is reported to have measured 7 feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.

The following account of kidnapping which occurred lately has been brought to us:—At a family house over the bridge an *amah* made her appearance bringing with her some presents. She represented herself as having been sent by the mother of the mistress of the house to request that she should pay a visit to her on the 15th day of the moon. The mistress of the house said that she was sorry she could not comply with her mother's request as she would be too busy on that day. The *amah* then suggested that the daughter, a girl of six years of age, should be sent instead. To this the mistress consented, and on that day the girl was sent over to her grandmother's home at Nantai. As two days passed by and the girl had not returned, messages were sent to the grandmother. The latter, it appears, knows nothing about the child, nor had she sent any invitation for either her daughter or grand-child to visit her. It then dawned upon the family that they had been the victims of a clever kidnapping ruse.—*Echo.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

1st February, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Amount last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.27	27	...	NNW	...	0	...
Tokio	30.16	...	...	SE	1	...	...
Nagasaki	30.12	58	68	E	3	0	...
Shanghai	29.95	48	93	NNE	3	0 f	...
Foochow	30.02	60	80	SE	1	0	...
Amoy	29.95	63	78	SE	0	0	...
Anping	29.95	64	...	W	2	b	...
Swatow	29.95	68	...	E	0	0	...
Canton	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	29.94	61	90	E	3	0	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	SE	3	...	...
Cape Rocks	29.91	...	...	E	4	...	...
Macao	29.93	65	95	SE	2	0	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.89	72	90	SW	1	0 f	...
Bolinao	29.89	82	56	N	2	b	...
Manila	29.88	85	47	ESE	4	b	...
Cape St. James	29.87	...	...	NE	4	b	...

2nd March, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Amount last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.12	16	100	...	0	0	...
Tokio	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.96	46	100	NNW	1	m	...
Foochow	30.01	56	91	...	0	0 f	...
Amoy	30.00	60	88	...	0	0	...
Swatow	30.05	60	...	NE	1	0	0.01
Canton	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	30.00	64	95	E	2	0	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	SE	2	...	...
Cape Rocks	29.98	...	...	ESE	3	...	...
Macao	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.87	70	88	SW	1	0 f	...
Bolinao	30.00	81	62	ESE	2	b	...
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	30.06	...	...	NE	3	0	...

and, 10.35 a.m. Barometer steady. Gradients slight for east winds. Sea slight. Weather cloudy, foggy.

z—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. a—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. y—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. c—Direction of the wind in two points. 3.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. d—State of the weather, b Blue sky, f Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). p—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIOC, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 2nd March, 1894.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	30.00	29.90
Temperature	61	64	66
Humidity	92	73	89
Direction of wind	E	E	E
Force	3	2	4
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 1st 63

Lowest open air temperature on the 1st 59

F. G. FIOC, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 2nd March, 1894.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—93 per cent., prem., sales and sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$25½, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, sales and buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$57 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 150 per share, sales and buyers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$134 per share, sellers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—$67, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$207½ per share, sales.
China Fire Insurance Company—$83 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$27 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$55 sales and buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—50 per cent, discount, sales and sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$43, sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—76 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$23 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$11 per share, sales and sellers.
Honokong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
The Shamseen Hotel Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.
Punjom Mining Co.—$7 per share, sales and buyers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4⅞ per share, sales and buyers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1 60 per share, sales and buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$80 per share, sales and sellers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$6.60, sales and buyers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ld.—*nix.*
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$180 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$37½ sales and buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$9½, sales and sellers.
Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, sellers.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$7½ per share, buyers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$8 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$52, sales and sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$18 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$9 per share, sales and buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$33 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$98 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$120 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$79 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$65 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$6 per share, buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$68, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4.35, sales and buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—$25 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$62 ex. Div. buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0½
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/0½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0⅝
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.47
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.55
ON INDIA:—
T. T. 171½
On Demand 172
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 72⅝
Private, 30 days' sight 73¼

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Alloway.
Mr. E. H. Barrant.
Captain Barnett.
Mr. J. de Rego Barros.
Mr. H. Beitsdinger.
Capt. Burr, R.N.
Col. Noel Clarke.
Mr. H. S. Coleman.
Dr. J. R. P. Cramer.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Mr. A. J. Easton.
Mr. C. Evelyn.
Mr. G. Fenwick.
Mr. C. Flower.
Mr. N. Holmes.
Mr. F. Honegger.
Lieut. Houston.
Mr. F. A. Johnson.
Mr. W. M. Johnstone and valet.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Captain Kirby, R.N.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Kitts.
Mr. S. A. Korezki.
Baron and Baroness de Ladario.
Mr. J. E. Lathan.
Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Dr. J. R. Mees.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. T. Morony.
Rev. J. M. Morton.
Mr. J. Neal.
Mrs. W. Osthout.
Miss Osthout.
Miss Emily Osthout.
Miss Helen Osthout.
Dr. Oppenheimer.
Mr. J. Osborne.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. C. V. A. Peel.
Mr. & Mrs. H. J. Pearce.
Mr. F. von der Pfordten.
Mrs. von der Pfordten and two children.
Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Sansom.
Mr. A. Schomberg.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Shaw.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Con. & Mrs. Seymour.
Captain A. Tillett.
Mr. L. E. Thomson.
Mr. A. W. Walkinshaw.
Mr. C. R. Walter.
Mr. W. Whiley.
Capt. & Mrs. Wrottesley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. G. Grimble.
Capt. and Mrs. Hunt.
Mr. MacLean.
Mr. Medhurst.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. M. Murray.
Mr. A. E. Skeels.
Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
Mr. Stokes.
Capt. & Mrs. Welman.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oxus*, with the outward French mail, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on the 8th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Airlie* left Port Darwin on the 23rd ultimo, and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 28th ultimo at daylight, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Peru*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port *via* Yokohama, on the 17th ultimo.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 27th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* from Bombay, left Singapore on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 5th instant.

The China Mutual steamer *Pakling*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 28th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Aden* left Colombo on the 25th ultimo for this port.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, Ellis, 1st March,—Singapore 21nd Feb., General.—Bun Moh.
ASK, Danish steamer, 592, Revsbeck, 1st March,—Haiphong 25th Feb., and Hoihow 28th Feb., General.—A. R. Marty.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 2nd March,—Swatow 1st March, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
PEKIN, British steamer, 118, Raymond, 2nd March,—Amoy 28th February, General.—Chinese.
BELLONA, German steamer, 1,774, F. Jaeger, 2nd March,—Singapore 23rd Feb., General.—Siemssen & Co.
NANSHAN, British steamer, 805, J. Blackburne, 2nd March,—Bangkok 21st Feb., General.—Hop Hing Hong.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 2nd March,—Bangkok 23rd Feb., and Koh-si-chang 24th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
TAMARIND, Norwegian steamer, 826, L. Costberg, 2nd March,—Hongay 27th February, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHEANG HOCK KIAN, British steamer, 956, T. M. Kunath, 2nd March,—Sourabaya 18th Feb., and Singapore 25th, General.—Bun Hin Chan.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Fushun, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Phra Nang, British steamer, for Swatow.
Glangyle, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Diamond, British steamer, for Amoy.
Hangchow, British steamer, for Swatow.
Zafiro, British steamer, for Amoy.
Benalder, British steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

March 1, *Zabiaka*, Russian cruiser, for Singapore.
March 1, *Yoshino*, Japanese cruiser, for Japan.
March 2, *Fokien*, British steamer, for Swatow.
March 2, *Activ*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
March 2, *Verona* British str., for Nagasaki.
March 2, *Lindisfarne*, British str., for Singapore, &c.
March 2, *Peiyang*, German steamer, for Wuhu.
March 2, *Port Phillip*, British str., for Saigon.
March 2, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Ask*, from Haiphong, &c.—2 Europeans and 59 Chinese.
Per *Haitan*, from Swatow.—187 Chinese.
Per *Diamond*, from Singapore.—740 Chinese.
Per *Nanshan*, from Bangkok, &c.—3 Chinese.
Per *Bellona*, from Singapore:—Mrs. Kleinwort, and 350 Chinese.
Per *Phra Chom Klao*, from Bangkok, &c.—1 European and 29 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Verona*, from Hongkong for Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindholm, Misses Lindholm (2), Master Lindholm, and Mrs. von Bousdorf. For Kobe.—Mr. N. L. Corry, Mrs. and Miss Corry. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Donohue and maid, and Miss Wallace. From London for Hiogo.—Mr. Male. For Yokohama.—Mr. and Miss Piatt, and Rev. A. Webb. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Miss Holmes, Messrs. J. C. Stewart, C. H. Attwood, and C. B Tyler. From Port Said.—Mr. J. Caldecott. From Colombo.—Miss H. Alway. From Singapore.—Mr. C. B. Forman.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Diamond* reports that she left Singapore on the 22nd ultimo, and had light monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Bellona* reports that she left Singapore on the 23rd ultimo, and had light wind and sea to lat. 14 north; after that slight sea from north-east.

The British steamship *Nanshan* reports that she left Bangkok on the 21st ultimo, and Koh-si-chang on the 23rd, and had fair weather throughout. Foggy weather making the land.

The British steamship *Haitan* reports that she left Swatow on the 1st instant. From Swatow to Hongkong had light variable winds and smooth sea with cloudy weather. In Swatow the steamships *Canton*, *Sishan*, *Kungpai*, *Taishaong*, and *Yungching*.

The British steamship *Phra Chom Klao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 23rd ultimo, and Koh-si-chang on the 24th. Had moderate south-east winds down Gulf of Siam to Pulo Obi. To Parcels had moderate north-east winds with slight swell; thence to port had moderate to light south-east winds with fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Singapore, Havre, and Hamburg.—Per *Krimhild* to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Arratoon Apcar* to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Zafiro* to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 4.30 P.M.
For Canton.—Per *Powan* to-day, the 2nd instant, at 5 P.M.
For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Benalder* to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Wuhu.—Per *Paoting* to-morrow, the 3rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ALBERT, Norwegian steamer, 718, Iogens, 1st March,—Wuhu 23rd Feb., Rice.—Wieler & Co.
ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,392, J. E. Hansen, 25th Feb.,—Calcutta 7th Feb., Penang 14th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
BENALDER, British steamer, 1,287, C. K. McIntosh, 28th Feb.,—Singapore 21st Feb., General.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CHINA, American steamer, 1,288, Wm. Ward, 23rd Feb.,—San Francisco 30th January, Honolulu 4th Feb., and Yokohama 17th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
(*Continued*)

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, British steamer, 3,904, Geo. A. Lee, 28th Feb.,—Vancouver 5th Feb., Yokohama 20th, Kobe 21st, Nagasaki 22nd, and Shanghai 25th, General.—C. P. Railway Co.
FROGNER, Norwegian steamer, 719, Gullicksen, 28th Feb.,—Bangkok 18th Feb., Rice.—J. Andrew.
GLENFALLOCH, British steamer, 1,434, Lieut. T. Darke, R.N.R., 28th Feb.,—Wuhu, and Chinkiang 24th Feb., Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HAILOONG, British steamer, 720, Hodgins, 1st March,—Foochow 27th Feb., and Amoy 28th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HESPERIA, German steamer, 1,123, H. Will, 24th Feb.,—Sourabaya 12th February, Sugar.—Siemssen & Co.
JAVA, British steamer, 2,632, F. N. Tillard, 1st March,—Singapore 23rd Feb., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 867, J. B. Jackson, 27th Feb.,—Bangkok 18th Feb., and Koh-si-chang 20th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
KRIEMHILD, German steamer, 1,800, Hildebrandt, 1st March,—Kobe 25th February, General.—Siemssen & Co.
LOO SOK, British steamer, 1,010, G. Anderson, 26th Feb.,—Bangkok 16th Feb., and Koh-si-chang 19th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
LY-EE-MOON, German steamer, 1,238, G. Heuermann, 1st March,—Canton 1st March, General.—Siemssen & Co.
MACDUFF, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 1st March,—Saigon 23rd Feb., Rice.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
MEMNON, British steamer, 896, Branch, 28th Feb.,—Sandakan 22nd Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
MICHAEL JEBSEN, German steamer, 710, H. Schlaikier, 1st March,—Saigon 23rd Feb., Rice.—Wieler & Co.
NINGPO, German steamer, 762, Th. Lehmann, 22nd Feb.,—Canton 22nd Feb., General.—Siemssen & Co.
PHRA NANG, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watton, 24th Feb.,—Bangkok 18th Feb., Rice and General.—Scottish Oriental Steamship Co.
STURA, Italian steamer, 1,416, E. De Negri, 1st March,—Bombay 10th Feb., and Singapore 22nd, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
TEHERAN, British steamer, 1,674, F. Cole, 27th February,—Moji 22nd February, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
VORWAERTS, German steamer, 612, Moller, 1st March,—Nagasaki 24th February, Coals.—Wieler & Co.
WHAMPOA, British steamer 1,094, L. Dawson, 25th Feb.,—Canton 25th Feb., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 20th Feb.,—Manila 17th Feb., General.—Showan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AFGHANISTAN, British 4-masted bark, 2,220, Craigie, 2nd Feb.,—New York 12th Oct., Kerosene Oil.—D Sassoon, Sons & Co.
ALTAIR, British bark, 399, Matthews, 22nd Jan.,—Sandakan 11th Nov., Wood.—Wieler & Co.
ANDRETA, British ship, 1,650, A. Jackman, 20th Feb.,—New York 19th August, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
BASUTO German bark, 348, H. Eggers, 14th Oct.,—Amoy 4th Oct., Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese barque, 656, G. Koch, 14th Feb.,—Bangkok 1st January, Timber.—Chinese.
COLOMA, American bark, 895, Cyrus M. Noyes, 26th Jan.,—Portland, and Honolulu 18th Nov., Lumber.—Tuck Lee.
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, British ship, 1,229, Griffiths, 25th Feb.,—Cardiff 24th October, Coal.—Government.
FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 347, E. Pettersen, 22nd Jan.—Gorontalo 22nd Dec., Rattans and Blackwood.—Moh Wong.
GEORGIETTA, American bark, 436, F. Kasten, 5th Feb.,—Bangkok, *via* Labuan, 25th Nov., Timber,—Wieler & Co.
GERARD C. TABEY, American bark, 1,300, J. F. Shurlief, 22nd Jan.,—New York 30th Sept., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
GOMUR, Spanish schooner, 70, E. A. Blow, 26th Jan.,—Yap 12th January.—Master.
LOTHAIR, Italian bark, 794, Juan B. Cafrunga, 30th Nov.,—Callao 30th Oct., General.—D. Musso & Co.
MOUNT WASHINGTON, American ship, 1,162, Louis W. Ross, 6th Jan.,—Ku'chinotsu 28th Dec., Coal.—Captain.
NAM SHUN SING, Chinese 3-m. sch., 368, Lok Li Tong, 3rd August,—Saigon 24th August, Wood.—Yong Ree & Co.
OMEGA, British bark, 480, Brown, 9th February,—Callao 5th December, General.—Master.
OTAGO, British bark, 246, C. B. Dasborough, 23rd Jan.,—Albany, W.A., 26th Nov., Sandalwood.—Shewan & Co.
PANDJIR, Danish barque, 595, M. C. Schmidt, 10th Feb.,—Albany 4th Dec., Sandalwood.—Gilman & Co.
WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 573, T. Powell, 15th Jan.,—Kalagua 22nd Dec., Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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